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WALLACK'S THEATER - When a man sho is an actor writes a play in which he is himself to act, he of course writes for himself a part, the distinguishing characteristics of which are those that he can personate with the greatest effect. When, therefore, we saw announced in the bille that the play of "Vanity Cured, or the School for Old Gettlemen," was written by Mr. Ranger, it was very natural to conclude that the character of "Lord Witherly" which was to be acted by that gentienes, is considered by him one of his best efforts. At any rate it is an artistic piece of acting of the " Bir unt Courtly "style, and it was received with much favor by the audience. The councy is of the old school, much talk and little action, and for one of its class, is well managed, and satisfactory. The dialogue is particularly sharp and good, and the piece is pleasingly presented. Mrs. Sloan, who personated the heroise, played very nicely; this lady's acting has one characteristic worthy of special note, and of naiversal imitation—she counciates every syllable with a clearness and precision that are most grateful to the car. The play was well received, and is to be repeated

this evening.

## New Pork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be sufficiented by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as gunnarily for his good faith.

We connect and We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Senator Critten len was visited by some of his Whig friends, in the city yesterday, and made a speech to them which we print elsewhere.

these letters for The Trestant Office should in all cases be addressed to House Charles & Co.

Gen. WILLIAM H. KEIM, just elected from Old Berks to take the seat in the present Congress vacated by the resignation of the Hon, J. Glancy Jones, is a veteran Whig, the head of the Whig family of Keims-the other being Democratic. He was a candidate against Jones in '54, and ran him closer than men of his politics are apt to run in that district. Gen. Keim is the first Member ever elected, we believe, from Old Berks in opposition to whatever was for the time labeled "Demo eratie"! The Tariff question appears to have revolutionized the Gibraltar of Sham Democracy.

The Washington Union, not long since, and some other Administration papers, made a great flourish of trumpets, over the praiseworthy example set by the good people of Charleston in submitting to the laws of the United States in the matter of the Echo and the captured Africans carried into that port. This exemplary conduct on the part of these good people consisted in this: that the Echo Africans being in the custody of the United States and protected by the guns of Castle Pinckney and the gamison thereof against the greedy appetite of the said good people, whose mouths watered to reduce them to slavery, and being defeated in all attempts to get them within reach, by means of writs of habeas corpus and other process of Law, they did not venture upon attacking Castle Pinckney with intent to seize them by force.

The exemplary respect of the good people of South Carolina for the laws of the United States would seem, however, to have been cutirely exhausted in this Herculean effort at self control. At all events, it appears to be confined to the vicinity of tide-water. At Columbia, the capital of the State, where there is no Castle Pinckney to serve by way of buttress to respect for the laws, no more respect appears to be paid to the authority of the United States than during the Revolution, when the Tories of that vicinity got the upper hand, scouted the Continental Congress and the American Union, took to hanging and plundering their Whog neighbors, and put themselves under the protection of Cornwallis and Lord Rawdop.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina has refused to find indictments against the crew of the Echo; and, to back up the Grand Jury in this at tempt to pullify the laws against the slave-trade, resolutions have been introduced into the South Carolica Senate, the General Assembly of the State being simultaneously in session at Columbia. These resolutions, with true lawyer-like tact-thus exhibiting a degree of good sense which the Court that delivered the famous Dred Scott decision would have done well to imitate-avoid occupying any wider ground than is demanded by the neces sities of the case actually in hand. Senator Mazyck-by the way, an odd sort of a name, whence we are led to apprehend that the bearer of it may not be of pure Anglo-Saxon lineage, but descended from some inferior race, and therefore, according to the prevailing theory at the South, himself a proper subject for reduction to Slavery; and, perhaps, he has taken the lead in this matter for the very purpose of drawing off attention from himself-Senator Mazvek, who has taken the lead in this matter, is evidently of opinion that the whole legislation of the United States in prohibition or re-But as the exigencies of the case in hand, to wit, the case of the Echo's crew, do not require it, he has not thought it necessary to say so; at least not in the resolutions on the subject which he has submitted to the South Carolina Senate, Of the two resolutions which he has submitted, the first merely denies the right of Congress, under the Federal Constitution, "to interfere with the slave-trade "between foreign countries," a business in which the Echo, at the time of her capture, was engaged-The second resolution deries the power of Congress

to declare the slave-trade piracy. In his speech in support of these resolutions, the Senator with the suspicious name-and why should not names be taken as presumptive evidence of servile origin as well as hair or complexion? Suppose, for instance, that Senator Mazyck instead of being Senator Mazyek had gone a little further and had been, say, Senator Pompey or Senator Casar-Senator Mazyck insists in his speech that the Constitution merely gives to Congress the regulation of trade with foreign countries, not that between foreign countries, so that a vessel employed in transporting slaves or anything else from the Coast of Africa to Cuba, is wholly beyond the range of Congressional authority. This is ingenious, but we fear the lawyers will be apt to tell him--for when it happens to be their cue they are as good at dissipating quibbles as they are at other times in giving to them all the weight of sound arguments-we are afraid the lawyers would tell him-we are quite sure Chief Justice Taney will this interest in raising slaves for sale being quite sufficient to keep him straight in this matter) -- that a vessel sailing from an American port and proeceding to the Coast of Africa and thence with a cargo of slaves to Cuba is still engaged in the trade with foreign nations: the only difference in that case being that the vessel trades with two foreign nations instead of with one, and may, therefore, be said to be, as it were, doubly within the jurisdic-

tion of Congress. But then Mr. Senator Mazyek has two strings to his bow; for he insists in his second resolution, that, at all events, Congress has no power to declare the slave-trade piracy. The main point upon which this resolution is made by its own terms to rest, is, that slave trading "is not piracy in the "nature of things." But why not? "Piracy in the nature of things," by which, we suppose, Mr. Mazyck means piracy in the true sense of the term, is not confined, as we take it he will himself admit to robbery at sea. Sea robbers, who land to rob and plunder the inhabitants of the coast, as the old buccaneers used to do, are also guilty of piracy. Many a man, in spite of the protection which, in colonial times, the Carolinian sutherities used to extend to such adventurers. was hanged in those times for piracy on the proof of just such sets. The famous Captain Kidd, we

take to have been a pirate of precisely that sort.

So, also, that famous pirate "Blackbeard," a sort of rival of the Bin-beard of the story-books, who larked on the coast of the Carolinas, was countenanced by colonisi Secretaries, and even by Governors and legislators, as the Echo pirates now are, and was finally taken by two ships fitted out in the Chesapeake by Gov. Spotswood of Virginia, carried to that Colony, and tried and baoged there. In fact, it is a little curious to remark that the very pro vision in the Federal Constitution giving to the Federal Government jurisdiction over piracy, and power also to define it, was borrowed, like so many other provisions of that instrument, from an act of Parliament, by which the mother country asumed a jurisdiction which the Colonies seemed but too little inclined to exercise for themselves therein defining piracy (in a way which did not exactly suit all the Colonies), and establishing special Admiralty Courts for the trial of offenders. But if it be piracy for ships to steal goods on the coast of Africa, what obstacle is there to making it piracy to steal men on the same coast, or to become the receivers of them from those who have stolen them? It used to be a common practice smong pirates-kept up by the Barbary crussers to a recent period-to seize upon men, whether taken at sea or snatched up from the land, and to hold them for ransom. Is it not equally piracy to seize upon men and hold them for sale !

But our South Carolina jurist is not content with

merely appealing to the nature of things. Fal-

lowing the example set by the Supreme Court of the United States in its interpretation of the besrings of the Federal Constitution upon Slavery, he must needs appeal to alleged historical facts-in doing which, he betrays the same deplorable ignorance of American history with the greater part of our American orators and statesmen, including the Supreme Court itself. With a non chalence, a total ignorance of facts and law, or a disregard of them, which Chief-Justice Taney himself might envy, our South Carolina jurist informs us in his speech, "that when the Constitution of these States was adopted' - meaning thereby the Federal Constitution-"the slave-trade was as legiti-" mate as the trade in wool, in coffee, or in tobacco. "It was a legitimate and innocent trade, recog-"nized as such, at that time, by all mea." Such is the unblushing, we dare my the ignorant, and, so far as ignorance excuses a Senator, the innocent assertion of this South Carolina legislator, who, perhaps, indeed, could scarcely be expected to know more of the history and law of his country than the Chief Justice of the United States. The real facts are these: By the terms of the "American Association," entered into by the twelve Colonies represented in the first Continental Congress, and to which Georgia soon afterward assented, with which Association the Revolution commenced, the slave-trade was specially denounced, not only as impolitic, but as immoral and wicked, and the colonies specially pledged themselves to each other to an entire abstinence from it, and from any trade with those concerned in it-a pledge from which no colony was ever released, though the Carolinus and Georgia disgraced themselves by temporary violations of it, and which remains in full force to the present day. In fullfillment of this pledge, the Colonies, soon afterward independent States, proceeded to enact laws making the slave-trade illegal and criminal. Delaware did so by her Constitution; Maryland and Virginia by special lawsan example imitated by all the States north of the Potemac. Even South Carolina herself, at the moment the Federal Constitution was adopted, had an act, afterward repealed, prohibiting the importation of slaves. Prior to the organization of the Federal Government, the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania bad also passed acts forbidding their citizens to engage in the slave-trade, for the supply of any country whatever; and, doubtless, this example would have been generally imitated had not the Federal Coastitution transferred to Congress a jurisdiction over this subject, which it did not hesitate speedily to exercise. So much for law and history, as expounded in the South Carolina Senate.

The N. Y. Times professes its inability to see what further purposes are to be subserved, what principles affirmed, through the further existence and action of the Republican party. It quotes several paragraphs from our columns, mainly those of an anonymous correspondent, to show what THE TRIBUNE contemplates-namely, the overthrow of the Slave Power-and recoils in horror from such an object, but it charitably concludes that the Republican party cannot purpose anything so nefarious as that; wherefrom it logically concludes that it has no remaining purpose whatever. It was originally a Free-Kansas party, and the Kansas struggle being virtually ended, the party (argues The Times) is virtually defunct. Let us quote its

"We had expressed the opinion, it seems, that there "We had expressed the opinion, it seems, that there was a ball in the Anti-Slavery agitation—that the term per of the public mind was not triendly to its renewal—that the Kansas question was settled—that no party was likely to take ground hereafter in favor of Congressional intersention against Slavery in the Territories—that the principle of Popular Sovereignty had ome to be very generally accepted as the basis of all ac-ion upon Slavery, and that these things being so it was not easy to see upon what formulable issues the Republican party was likely to enter into the Presiden-tial canvass of 1860. We do not observe that Tax Thisuse controverts any of these statements, or

rows much light upon our political future -Of course, if the Republican party has no remaining principles, or no principles that the progress of events and the changes of public sentiment have not rendered obsolete, that party should be dissolved forthwith. We are utterly opposed to dead parties-to parties which, like the Democracy of our day, have outlived or discarded all the ideas on which they were originally based, and insist that all such should be disbanded and dispersed. But let ne look at the facts. Possibly, it is The Times, and not the Republican party, which has undergone a quiet transformation-possibly, it is The Times, and not the Republican party, which has outlived the ideas and impulses which animated its early prime and commended it to the favor of the generous and humane. Let us scan the record:

The Republican party appears to have been organized-at least so far as this State is concernedby an "anti-Nebruska State Convention," which met at Saratogs Springs on the 16th of August, 1854. Mr. Henry J. Raymond (perhaps The Times has some knowledge of the gentleman) was a conspicuous member of that Convention. The Associated Press's Telegraphic Report of the doings of that Convention says:

"After Mr. Greeley had finished reading the resolu-tions, Mr. Raymond reread them, one by one, and they were adopted, receiving a unanimous vote." -Among the resolves thus read and adopted (all

in the same spirit), we observe the following; " Resolved, That the State of New-York, now as ever, affirm and maintains the right and the duty of the General Govern and insulation the right and preclude the extension, establishment perfectionless of Russia Slovery in any and overy Territory the United States, and in any Territory, presented and countries which this Union now has as may be reafter acquire, a

That Convention, we find, made no nominations, but adjourned over to meet and nominate at the Whog State Convention met (Sept. 20) at Syra-

"Besolved. That the traverse by the framers of the Constitution of the rankers of the Republic of the Ordinance of 1971 leafscholded as a cardinal principle with them that Stores
should be forever prohibited in the Territories of the UnitStates."

On the platform thus laid down, Mr. Henry J. Raymond was nominated for Lieutenant Governor of the State, accepted, and was elected-having the support also of the Republicans and Liquir Prohibitionists, though this seems to have been rather rejuctantly accorded-Bradford R. Wood before Election that Mr. Raymond was sound on their cardinal principles of Slavery Restriction and Liquor Probibition, and gave him their welcome

-The first National Convention of the Republican party was held at Pit sburgh, Feb. 22, 1856. Lt. Gor. Roymond of New-York appears to have been a prominent member of this Convention, and to him the preparation of its Address was confided. That Address was not published till some days afterward, the writer very properly desiring to give it his final and careful correction. before submitting it to the public eye. But it did appear at length; and we copy from it a few paragraphs indiestive of its general drift and spirit. They are

as follows:

"But, from whatever source it may be derived, the authority to gove in the essatily tuplies the right to decide what policy and what law with best promote the welfare of those on whose bensithat authority is exectled. If Cougres, therefore, believes that authority is exectled. If Cougres, therefore, believes that the well-beling of the Territories and of the country at farce will be promoted by excluding Slavery from them, it has, beyond all queside, the right that it probable and exclude it.

"Two sovereignties over the same country and on the same subject, it is manifest, caninot consist one must, of necessity, exclude the other. But the Constitution, in expressing the manifest, exclude the ether. But the Constitution, in expressing the intermination of properties and requisitions respecting to make all needed for example, the constitution in the destribution of Popular Sovereignty is the people of the Territories finds no warrant or support in the Constitution. In the immages of Mr. Callouri, it involves an absurdity. If sovereignt over the Ferritories has in their inhabitants festicad of the United States, they would exame to the the Territories of the United States, they would exame to the the Territories of the United States, they main Territories they are in the possession and notice the exclusive deminion of the United States; and it is for the General Government to make such laws for them as their wellfare and that of the nation may require.

Government to make such laws for them as their wellfare and that of the nation may reporte.

"The whole system of doutrine by which Slavery seeks possession of the Territories of the United States, either by assetting the sovereignts of their inhabitants or by denying the power of Congress to exclude and problet Slavery from them, to novel and aften to the principles and administration of our divergment. Congress has always assetted and excretised the right of probletion. It was exercised by the vote of the first Congress, in 1768, reaffirming the ordinators of the old Confederacy by which Slavery was prohibited from the territory northwest of the thin Brear. It was exercised in 1822 in the ordinations of Slavery from the Loudston Territory north of 380 30. It was exercised in 1821 in the read that the exercise of the thin the territory of the state o exer ised is 1888, when Stavery was prominted from the ter-tory of Oregan. Nor ist in the least degree impaired by the grame at that these fartitories, when they become states, as are admitted into the Union, can exhibit or prohibit Saxory is their discretion. Their rights as States do not begin uni-ture obligations as Torritories end.

The Constitution knows nothing of "inchours States." Car-

- Such are the doctrines propounded by Mr. Henry J. Raymond as those of the Republican party, of which he was then a member. His profession of those principles had secured him an eminent and honorable position, and no intimation was ever given, prior to the Presidential election of 1856, that he in any way dissented from them. Those principles, we are confident, are cherished aswarmly and as proudly to-day, by the great body of the Republicans, as they were when Mr. Raymond enunciated or when he was elected upon them. Whatever impulse or aspiration may have led him into his present attitude is not shared, nor is it likely to be, by the great body of his late computriots and supporters. They still believe it their right and their paramount duty to resist the Extension of Slavery and the aggrandizement of the Slave Power, whether by the creation of new Slave Territories out of our National Domain or by the addition of Cuba, Central Americs or parts of Mexico to the slaveholding end of the Union. The | increase the appropriation. Dred Scott decision, by facilitating the introduction of Slavery into the Territories, seems to them | discouragingly of our interests and influence in to have enhanced the necessity for earnest, active, positive efforts to prevent such introduction. And now permitted to hold the smallest office under the Federal Government, provided a Slavery Extensionist can be found willing to take it, nerves their resolution to work and watch for the good time coming in which a postmaster in Maine or Vermont will not be required to mold his opinions on a block

furnished by Georgis or South Carolina. Whether there be any justice in The Times's flings at THE TRIBUNE as a party journal, the public will judge. We make no pretensions to any power over the opinions of others when we say that the coincidence of our views and convictions with those of the Republican party no more proves us subservient to the party than it proves the party subscivient to us. We speak and act as we deem right, and are very glad to find the sentiments of the Republican party in very general accordance with our own. When we differ, the public hears both and judges between us.

When last we had something to say of the Hon. George Taylor he was about to partake of a complimentary banquet in honor of his not being reelected to Congress. He was not then, we may fairly presume, in an amiable frame of mind, a flogging not being, under ordinary circumstances, promotive of urbanity or of appetite. But then he was about to be fed, and great is the soothing power of victuals upon the human mind. Since that time the Hon. George Taylor has been fed; but we regret to say that the more he ate the crosser he grew-the sumptuous spread serving only to remind him of what he had lost, and of the political flesh-pots, the covers of which have now been, so far as he is concerned, snugly put on and securely locked down. The Stricken Pillar of the Administration was furnished with a supper at Montague Hall, and with three hundred and fifty people with whom to eat it. There was, thereore, no lack of good cheer, and the guests, we msy presume, made up in numbers for what they lacked in quality. The reporter of a Brooklyn paper informs us that "the viands were of the best quality." "The banquet" was "on "a large scale." Waiters "attentive." "Style highly creditable to the caterers." There was no lack of good company. There was I Purser, 1 Doctor, 1 Judge, 1 Postmaster, 1 Surrogate, 1 ex-Alderman, and several Esquires. A Judge presided-a good judge, we presume, both of law and liquor-who condoled with Mr. George Taylor in a style of soapy sympathy which must have glided it to his "darker musings," and to some extent modified their dismal character. He complimented the stricken George upon his fidelity " to our great chief, the President of the United "States." He complimented George upon his "conscience," which he pronounced a first-rate

article. He said that Mr. Taylor had been

"faithful." And "high toned." And "honora-

"ble." And "prominent." And "worthy."

Then came an elequent letter from James Ba-

the uniform open as, expression and acts of our statesmen, insisters and people; from 1781 till this day."

another from Speaker Orr. All these gentlemen certified to the orthodoxy of the Stricken Pillar. Then they toasted James B., the Ladies, the Press, Asburn on the 26th of September. Meantime, and the Democratic Remnant of the H4 District. Then came a man named Morse, who compared cuse-Mr. Henry J. Raymond being an influential George to Jefferson. Then came another man, attendant on its deliberations. That (Whig) Con- who compared George to Madison. Then a special teast for "the elequent, feerless and faithful" George, And then George bimself, And George's Speech. The Speech of the Stricken Pillar. The Polar feels itself to be "quite unworthy of this "generous hospitality." The Pillar has been overthrown by "low means" and "vile calumnies." "My defeat is of no consequence," says the Pillar, "to myself personally," "But it is of no slight "importance to the Administration which we are "bound to support." Then the Pillar paid the taying been first named by them for Lieutenant most amisble compliments to the man who beat Governor. But they were generally convinced him, and said that it was, in fact, a pleasure to be whipped by such "a bigh-toned, cultivated and edu-"cated gentleman." Then the Pidar said that the compaign had been "most extraordinary," and, no doubt, it felt what it said. Then the Pillar declared that the conduct of its opponents had been " des-" picable." Then the Pölar pitched into a certain Sunday newspaper, and afterward spoke with fearfut irony of a certain Democratic newspaper, and then poured out its vials of wrath upon Dan Sickles, and then fell ponderously upon a Brooklyn editor and smashed him to a degree of flatness of which we did not deem him susceptible. Of this last-mentioned personage he made the following vigorous and highly-seasoned remark: "It would " pot be pardonable for me to concentrate on one "single table all the nausca that that fellow has "created in the community." This elegant utterance is to be attributed entirely to the fact that Indians were hostile to the whitea. Mr. Taylor comes from Virginia and is of a First Family, and knows what is proper and polite. After the Pillar had crushed the newspapers and the editors and the Democratic bolters, it suddenly releated, and magnanimously exclaimed: "I leave it with them, their con-" sciences, their country and their God." After which the Pillar tumbled upon Daniel S. Dickinson, and having flattened him and left him no conselstion except the Holy Scriptures, proceeded to descant at great length and with little luci fity upon Cuba, Tebuantepec, Sonora, Panama, China, Japan, the Indies and the Pacific Ocean-these faroff and highly foreign lands being more pleasing to the Pellar than the domestic demesnes of Brooklyn. And then the Pillar subsided and the entertainments, educious and bibulous, went on. At the latest dates it was well as could be expected, affording pleasing evidence of the efficacy of Diging the Defeated-a practice so soothing, medicinal, and altogether delicious that in these hard times it will, ne doubt, be generally adopted by the bruised and battered Democracy everywhere.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1853. Notwithstanding the positive statement of the correspondent of The N. Y. Times to the effect that Secretary Cobb would leave the Cabinet within ten days, it is thought here that he will stay some time longer. His resignation now would be a confession of failure which so experienced a politician is not likely to be willing to make.

It is said to have been decided bere to postpone action with regard to the site of the New-York Post-Office till next Spring, and to ask Congress to

Recent dispate from Minister Lamar speak Central America.

The President's Message was given to the printer the fact that no opponent of the Slave Power is to-day. It will be sent by special agents to the Marine Disaster-Boston Politics. Postmasters of all the principal cities

To the Associated Pres.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858. Washington. Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1853.
The Government has precived from California full efficial accounts of the judicia. Proceedings in the Limentour and Almedan land cases, which have been decided in the United States. The forguer claim is located in the vicinity of San Francisco, and with the improvements on it, is supposed to cover \$40,000,000 worth of property; while from the Almedan ames, it is stated, that \$5,000,000 worth of quicksilver were taken during six years.

The present Attorney General of the United States, with a view of bringing these long pending cases to a

with a view of bringing these long pending cases to a close, employed Mr. Stanton of Pattsburgh to prose-cute them. In the course of the triefs the most stupendous frauds were exposed. The signatures of Bosenegra and other distinguished Mexicans were ob-taired to apparently genuine titles, but the documents were antedated, as it was necessary to consummate the ingeniously contrived deception. Although much the ingeniously contrived deception. Although much skill was shown in the forged scale, the cheat was suc-cessfully established. Eminent jurista consider these the most remarkable cases on record involving titles to lands, while the extent of the forgery, all thing-

to mans, which the extent of the lorgery, an things considered, is without precedent.

Through the efforts of the State Department for a melioration of the duty on flour in Brazil, an imperial decree has been issued, reducing it 30 per certiful below the former tariff. This is considered an important concession, from the fact that there has heretofore been large balance against the United States, on second of the extensive importation of coffee hat it is count of the extensive importation of coffee, but it i now supposed that our exports of flour to Brazil wi very considerably diminish the drain from this country of specie, which, it is represented, has, through an arrangement of trade, been diverted into British

Advices from Costa Rica, from an official source express an earnest disposition to enter into arrange-ments for the settlement of the claims of the United

tates against that Republic.
Lieut, Warren, who made the surveys, has prepared map, which will soon be printed, of the South latte and west of the Missouri country, including the old regions. The Commissioner of Patents has taken measure

to obtain specimens and cuttings of the grapes, figs, and clives of the Crimes; also, to procure detailed information in referetee to the drying of figs, raisins and Zatte currants, and the manufacture of clive oil and wine. The business will be intrusted to a competent agent. The J. Glancy Jones Vacancy.

READING, Pa., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858. The majority for Gen. Win. H. Keim, the Opposi

tion candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resigastion of J. Glancy Jones, will probably reach 100. Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Bulletin.

Busping, Weinesday, Dec. 1, 1858. Gen. William H. Keim, the Opposition cardillate, is elected by over 400 majority over Joel B. Wanner, the Glancy Jones and Buchanan candidate. Thus far 43 districts have been heard from. If the seven still to bear from go as they did in October, Keim's majority will be between 500 and 600.

The Slaver Echo. The SHAVET ECHO.

Columnia, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1859.

The counsel for the defense to day, filed a petition in the Federal Court for the discharge of the prisoners in the slaver Echo case.

Murder of a Wife.

Bosros, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1852.

John Crowley, an Irishman, brutally mardered his wife, Joanna Crowley, last night, by beating out her brains with the back of an art, and stabbirg her in three places. They have not lived together for some time. Crowley made his escape, but the police are in help porsult.

Later From Mexico. New Ontress Wednesday, Dec. I'lled. Tampico advices of the 23t ult. state that Ga Ques left the city on the 21st for parts animor The commander of the Spanish fleet had demanded to within a day, but af rward compromised the mate. out ject to the approval of Couchs and Juares.

Congresmen En Route.

AUGUSTA, G.S., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 182.
Senator Hammond of South Carolina, and Mr.
Stephens and other Congressmen ich here this morner
en route to Washington.

From St. Thomas.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1832

Ship Mayflower, sarrived here from St. Thomas, On alt., reports having left in port ship Messenger from New-York for St. Catharines, dismantled, and been War Engle, from New-York for Pernambuco, looking.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 183.

The Santa Fe mail of the 8th ult. reached Independence on the 18th. The conductor reports mow a foot deep from the Arkansas River to Walnut Creek. The weather was very cold, and the road in bad condition. A letter from Mr. Crosshaw, one of the contractors on the route between Independence and Stocktor, Cal., states that news had reached Sarta Fe of a buttle between Lieut. Beale's party of surveyors and the states that news had reached Sarta Fe of a butte between Licut. Beale's party of surveyors and the Comanche I dians, and that fears were entertained that the mail from Neocha to Albuquerque was lost. No particulars of the fight are given. No newspaper sail has been received, but private letters say that as news of importance had reached Santa Fe from the Navajo country.

The St. Joseph Gazette learns from a private setter, dated Santa Fe. Oct. 31, that the Navajo Indians had attacked Fort Defisnoe, but were repulsed with the loss of 90 killed. The number of twops killed was four. This is probably an exaggerated account of the retirmishing in the vicinity of the Fort, reported by the mail of Nov. 1.

The California mail left Santa Fé for Stockton Oct. 25 in charge of fourteen mee. Fears were enter-

Execution of a Murderer.

Eagle Bridge, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 183, Martin Wallace, who murdered Barney McEates on the light of February last, near this place, was exe-cuted to-day at Salem, Washington County, N. Y. The South Carolina Senatorship

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1857. There were two ballots for United States See

There were two ballots for United States Senter to-day, wahou a choice. A rally was made on ex-Governor Manning on the last vote, and he received 53: Adams 47: McQueen 21, and the balance scattering. Is and Means (or Mears) has been elected Secretary of State.

The Legislature is engaged in a tangled context in regare to the reopening of the slave-trade. The appearers and opposers of the supremacy of Congress in the matter are both sanguine as to the result. The context enters into the election for Senator and Governor.

The Canada Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, Dac. I, 1858.
The Royal Mail steamship Canada sailed from her about 10 o'clock this morning, with eight passenges for Halifax and 59 for Liverpool. She takes out near-\$69,000 in specie.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada; from Besta, will be due at this pert at 6 o clock to-morrow (Tourday) evening. Dispatches for Europe, filed at No. 21 Wall street, New-York, by 1 p. m. to-morrow, should reach here before the Canada's departure for Liver-

India Rubber Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 183.
Injunctions were granted this morning by Jules Greer in the United States Creent Court, at the sat of Hornce H. Day et al., against Carey Neville and Huches, J. K. Mellwaine and Sons, Wigot and Brown, and Mustin and Bennett, enjoiring them against intringing the patent of the plaintiffs by making, may or selling any shirred or corrugated India-rubberg sol, or any cemented, woren, braided or sewed fabrics, containing threads, strips or sheets of Iodia rabber vulcanized as set forth in the patent, granted to Cass. Goodyear, and which is now exclusively owned by the plaintiff, H. H. Day.

Rilrond Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.
A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Can den and Amboy Road ran off the track at Rancocus Bridge this morning, and the six and eight o'doct trains were delayed till noon at that point. The six now clear, and all trains arrive and depoint as usual

The Schooner Wm. Donne Ashora.

Wadnesday, Dec. 1, 18%
The schooner William Donne of Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour, is ashore on the West side of Besser Tail. No particulars are known.

The British bark W. B. Dean, from Glasgow, at rived at this port lest evening, bringing the crew of the British back Agenoria, which too Dean had false in with at sea, and found in a water logged and sinking Dr. J. V. C. Smith was nominated last night as the straight American condidate or Mayor.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 39, 1838.
The following are the footings of our Bank Statement

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

Scarcely any light can be thrown, even from the best-informed quarters in Washington, on the exact position of this Government in the matter of Mexican and Spanish affairs. The truth is, that the Government itself does not know what to do or what to propose, because it cannot tell, any more than any one else, what will be the next move on the chess-board of the Gulf. It must see first the game of the Spaniards, before it decides upon its own play. If the Spanish expedition against Mexico is sent to conquer and hold that country, or any portion of it, the Monroe doctrine will be applied and brought to the test of practical enforcement. If, on the other hand, the expedition be sent, like our own expedition to Paraguay, merely to demand redress for actual wrongs, and to inflict chastise ment if redress is refused, why then we have nothing to do with it but to look on and watch the event. We have no right to interfere in a mere wor between Spain and Mexico. The dilemma of the case is that a military expe-

dition sent to demand redress may result in war, and war vigorously conducted may result in a conquest and armed occupation. If an attack on Vers Cruz does not settle the difficulty with Mexice, but rather, as is likely, was ettles it still more, the Spanish commander, in search of redress, may undertake to manch. take to merch to Mexico and "conquer a peace," as did Cortez and Scott before him. In that case as did Cortez and Scott before him. In this what have we to say! The Spanish Government, doubtless, will formally disclaim any intention to conquer and hold Mexico. But with an army at the gates of that country demanding indemnity, is may be compelled, as we were in 1847, to outer and occupy in order to obtain that indemnity.

In such an event the abstract assertion of the

Monree dectrine will avail nothing. Spain is too powerful to submit to be dictated to by the United States when, in international law, she is clearly in the right. She has a right to demand redress of her grievances from Mexico, and to enforce the de-mand by arms if necessary. We are not yet the acknowledged protectors of Mexico, whatever we may become in the future, and we have no more right to say to Spain that she shall not invade Mexico than Spain had to forbid Taylor to cross the Rio Grande. The interdict in the one sace is as little likely to be regarded as it would have been in the other. It is a common error in this country to uncertate the power of Spain to exercise the